

The Brandon Mail.

VOL. 2.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1884.

NO. 9

LEGAL.

D. H. COOPER,
Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.
BRANDON, MAN.
Agent for Freshfield Loan and Savings Company.

W. A. MACDONALD,
Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public,
Conveyancer, etc.

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MONEY TO LOAN.
OFFICE—Near Imperial Bank, Rosser Ave.

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BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.,
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MATTHEWS,
MONEY TO LOAN
Corner Rosser and Main Streets, Brandon.

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Solicitor for the Merchants' Bank
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of Main and Rosser.

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and other securities on favorable terms.

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Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.,
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Groceries, Provisions, Wines,
Liquors and Cigars.
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Main Street, near the C.P.R. Railway.
Mrs. H. Towns—Proprietor.
The best brands of Liquors and Cigars always
in the Bar.
Good accommodation and moderate charges.

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L.R.C.P. EDINBURG, SCOTLAND,
M.D., M.R.C.S., Q.M.S., Q.C.
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Office and Residence, Rosser Avenue, over W.
A. H. Donald's law office.

DR. RICHMOND SPENCER,
M. D., C. M. McNEIL, M. C. P. S., Q.M.
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Residence—Corner Rosser Ave. and
Main Street, over old post office
BRANDON.

DR. J. McDARMD,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Residence—Corner Rosser Ave. and
Main Street, over old post office.

DR. MATHEWSON,
WGRDEN, MANITOBA.

DR. L. A. MORE,
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Residence—Corner Rosser Ave. and
Main Street, Brandon.

RUPTURE.
NORMAN'S ELECTRIC CURATIVE
for all diseases of the bowels and
internal organs, and for the
various forms of cancerous tissue.
A. N. NORMAN, Queen Street East, Toronto.

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DENTIST,
Anatomical Institute of Tech.
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B.A. M.D., V.S. (Montreal, Vol. Coll.)
VETERINARY SURGEON.
Practical Veterinarian by Appointment
Government Veterinary Bureau, Brandon.

Pocketbook Lost.
On the 13th instant, a pocketbook containing some money and papers, was lost at Brandon's Bank.
The owner will be greatly pleased to receive same.

E. W. G. BURKE

J. H. BROWNLIE,
Dominion Land Surveyor,
And Civil Engineer,

CITY and COUNTY ENGINEER,
Rosser Ave., between 7th & 8th Sts., Brandon.

ARTHUR J. TIMEWELL & CO.,
Architects, Civil Engineers,
and Surveyors,

MASONIC BLOCK, — BRANDON.
Special attention to
WILLS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS, AND ALL
ENGINEERING WORKS.

J. SHORT,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

Best material
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guaranteed

CORNER 12TH ST. & ROSSER AVE.

A. F. & A. M. G.E.M.

The regular meeting night of Brandon Lodge
No. 19, is held on the 1st floor of the above building.
Visiting brethren invited.

T. McDARMD, W. M.
T. H. TOWERS, Sec.

Merchants Bank
OF CANADA.

Capital, Paid up, \$5,700,000.
Reserve Fund, 1,150,000.

Head Office, MONTREAL.
President—ANDREW ALLAN.

General Manager—GEORGE HAGUE.

Branches in Ontario and Quebec—

Belleville, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Perth,
Brampton, Chatham, Galt, Prescott,
Gatineau, Hamilton, Ingersoll, Kitchener,
London, Montreal, Waterloo, Windsor,
Waterloo, Quebec.

BRANCHES IN MANITOBA—

Winnipeg, Emerson, Brandon.

BRANCHES IN THE UNITED STATES—

New York.

Bankers in Great Britain.—The Clydesdale bank
London, Glasgow and elsewhere.

In America—The Bank of New York
Bankers in St. Paul.—The First National Bank
Bankers in Minneapolis.—The Security Bank of
Minnesota.

BRANDON BRANCH.
C. McDARMD, ACTING MANAGER.

This Bank transacts a General Banking Business.

Money received on deposit and current rate of interest paid.

Drafts issued available to all parts of Canada
and the United States, and Sterling Drafts issued
available at all points in Great Britain.

Highest rate paid for Sterling Drafts and Letters of Credit.

Particular attention paid to collections for
Banks and private parties.

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P. O. Inspector.

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THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL

RAILWAY MEETING AT PILOT MOUND.

Pursuant to advertisements a railway meeting was held at Pilot Mound, on Friday last, there being present delegates from Brandon, Oakland, S. Cypress, Pilot Mound, Louise, Lorne and Argyle.

On motion Mayor Fraser, of Pilot Mound, was called to the chair and Mr. Stewart was appointed secretary. The chairman announced the meeting was called on the strength of information a delegation from Louise had received from Mr. Hill and other authorities of the western branch of the St. Paul & Manitoba Road. It was desirable to see what means could be taken to secure better railway facilities for Southern Manitoba.

Mr. Thompson, of Louise, one of the delegates, who interviewed Mr. Hill, found that company very anxious to get a footing in the Canadian Northwest. Hill's company had a western branch now within 45 miles of the Southern Boundary, and would extend it next summer and the more especially if the Manitoba people were inclined to encourage them in a footing in this country. Hill said both the Government and the C.P.R. were satisfied the fifteen-miles restriction clause did not apply to old Manitoba—that legally connections could be made east of the added territory. That company were not at liberty to close negotiations for the present year, but would be willing to take up the project next summer, if a provincial charter were secured in the interval.

He could not say what extent of bonuses would be required, but it was the connection as much as the bonuses they desired in any event. The speaker then went into a long outline of his opinion of the force of the monopoly clause.

He heard that Winnipeg was opposed to the scheme but did not think such was the case from what he knew himself. In any event the people had to look out for themselves. It might be policy on the part of the C.P.R. to plead poverty and in this way defer the construction of the southwestern. He opposed bonuses on principle. He favored stock, but the ratemakers should be guided by circumstances.

Mr. McKay, of Pilot Mound, referred to the several southern connections that might be made to advantage. We held the right to ship to any markets irrespective of Government legislation. We wanted commercial relations with every country that best served our interests. Was disposed to favor competition from every source, was against bonusing. The Grand Trunk would eventually come in, and the country would feel all the better for it. He endorsed what Mr. Thompson had said as to the interview with Hill and co-advisors.

Mr. Christie, of Brandon, understood the people of Pilot Mound section had some correspondence with railway authorities on this matter and came down with anxiety to know what it was. The people of Brandon were willing to encourage railways to that place, though not disposed to bonus heavily. The people of Brandon were anxious for southern outlets independent of the C.P.R. There might be obstacles in the way of getting a charter, but the Government could not afford to sacrifice the interests of this country.

The first questions were the willingness of the St. Paul's people to establish a trunk line on the proposed route, and the obtaining of a charter. Business was unprofitable because the country was not settled and it could not be settled until there were more railways. The Farmer's Union was flourishing in his part of the country, and McMillan was doing a good business in the grain trade. Did not think Brandon was in a position to offer much of a bonus, if any. It would be to our interest to open correspondence with outside companies and deal with all on their merits.

Mr. Greenway, M. P. P., a year ago was one of the first to open correspondence with the St. Paul's Company. There was no doubt of their desire to secure connections with this country. Last session of the Manitoba Legislature a charter was put through by the St. Paul's people for the express purpose of getting into Manitoba at the earliest moment. Mr. Hill knew the importance of this scheme in this part of the country as well as the obstacles in the way of railways. Should not allow sectional differences to interfere—the idea should be the greatest good to the greatest possible number, and view the project from a provincial standpoint. Bonuses might have some effect on companies, on account of the stringency of the money market, but they were not all important. The country

should have a perfect network of railways. Should raise wheat as the great staple of the country and impediments must not stand in the way. This country wanted the Hudson Bay outlet, and all legitimate avenues to it. The C. P. R. would eventually be in the hands of the Government, and then in the hands of the people, which meant that popular interests would eventually prevail. In some instances it took six days to reach markets, and this state of things could not longer be retained. We had a right to buy in the cheapest markets and sell in the dearest, and he challenged the Dominion Government to longer persist in its policy of intervention.

Mr. Barnett, of S. Cypress, had not time to have called his council together for an expression, but he well knew their feeling. His municipality felt like bettering its present condition and securing better outlets. The scheme of an extension of the Western St. Paul's Road was the best yet proposed, and he felt confident the people would give it their hearty endorsement by bonuses and otherwise, as far as the law would allow them.

Mr. Clark, of Argyle, was not much interested unless the road after entering the province deflected westward through his municipality; under other circumstances his people would not give a bonus. He was not certain a crossing of the boundary could be secured, but would like to know from Mr. Hill, if he would build a Manitoba road in case a crossing would be allowed. With information on this point he would be better able to advise his people.

To Mr. Clark, Mr. McKay replied Mr. Hill informed his delegation that if a charter was secured his company would be in a position "to talk business."

Mr. Nichol, of Souris City, had heard his municipality "walking railway all summer," and felt convinced Oakland would give a liberal bonus to any good road that would give it the necessary facilities. The Land Company he represented had already proposed to grade a line from Souris City 28 miles if other interested parties would finish the work and operate it, or they would provide the iron to aid other parties, or give liberal assistance to any company that would complete a road on their own responsibility. The route should of course be satisfactory. Was assured the C.P.R. was not disposed to press disallowance further, as one line was not capable of doing the business of the country. Did not hope to see other roads built in the country by Hill or any one else without bonuses, or assistance in some other form. Was disposed to allow considerable latitude as to the boundary crossing. He felt also notwithstanding statements of Mr. Christie, that Brandon would be willing to lend a strong helping hand. This country wanted the Hudson Bay outlet, and that westward and one of the levers to secure a good network of local lines, the country would then have acceptable markets.

Mr. Cliffe, Brandon, saw the necessity for more railways but did not place the value on competition that many people did, so frequent were the changes in railway interests. What caused deadly opposition today led to permanent friendship to-morrow with railway companies. The country wanted the outlets, however, to develop its resources. Instead of challenging the Government and the C.P.R. it was a policy to secure the favor of both, and would prove more beneficial in (Continued on fifth page.)

GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. Burgess, Deputy Minister of the Interior, is ill withinflammation of the lungs.

A leading grain merchant of Montreal will erect a large elevator at Kingston next spring, capable of holding 150,000 bushels.

A fruitless attempt was made to burglarize the Grand Trunk freight shed when the men were absent at noon, but luckily the agent had taken the funds away with him.

Donald McArthur, a Grand Trunk brakeman, at Lindsay, while shunting a train, fell, the cars passing over his head, and killing him instantly. The deceased lived with his parents here.

James Holmes and Wm. Bracken, arrested at Halifax, N.S., a year ago with dynamite in their possession, which it was suspected, was intended for filibuster purposes, and who were sentenced in spring to six months' imprisonment, were released from jail yesterday.

Dingman, the druggist, whose carelessness in filling a prescription caused the death of a child, and who was found guilty of manslaughter, was sent to jail for six months.

A FATAL PANIC.

A Cry of Fire Raised in a Glasgow Theatre.

SIXTEEN PEOPLE CRUSHED TO DEATH.

GLASGOW, Nov. 1.—A panic occurred this evening at the Star theatre, caused by a cry of fire being raised. The performance had proceeded without interruption until 9 o'clock, when some person shouted fire. The whole audience rose to their feet and made a rush for the doors. The mass of people who occupied the pit met the crowd descending the stairs from the galleries and a fearful block ensued. Loud cries of distress and shouts for help arose from the

PANIC STRicken AND STRUGGLING PEOPLE.

The crowd was adjured by the officers of the theatre and the police to hold back, but the warnings and appeals were unheeded. The crowd frantically rushed toward the outlets trampling and jumping over each other until they reached the street. When the theatre was finally cleared 16 corpses were found on the stairs leading from the gallery and 12 persons badly injured. The only evidence that life was not extinct was their piteous moanings. The whole fire brigade, with the police, did their utmost to lay the panic and rescue the crushed victims, but they were too late to be of effective service. The ambulance corps conveyed away the victims living, but wounded, with the dead, so mixed that it was only possible to recognize them after arrival at the infirmary. It was subsequently learned that the author of the cry of fire was a former employee who was dismissed. The audience numbered about 2,000.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT says the alarm arose while a trapeze performer was taking a dive from the ceiling to not hanging in mid-air. One of the audience shouted "Fire," meaning that the performer had gone too near the footlights.

A TERRIBLE SCENE.

The scene on the staircase is described as terrible. The steps were strewn with ribbons, hats and shawls. The victims were first suffocated and then trampled to death. The panic lasted fifteen minutes. The authorities had disapproved of the means of exit, and it was contemplated to construct an additional exit from the gallery. The scene witnessed when the relatives identified the dead was most affecting. Among the victims were eight females.

A Port Arthur despatch of yesterday says: A serious stabbing affray occurred last night in the Empire House. A dispute arose between a Swede named Carlson, and a man named Walters, when Wm. Mitchell, a friend of Walters', interfered to save him from assault. Carlson drew a long knife and rushed at Mitchell, stabbing him six times in the head and face. The doctor thinks he may recover. Carlson is a cotsy.

It is expected that there will soon be two vacancies in the representation of New Brunswick, one caused by the elevation of Mr. Laundry to the bench, and another by the appointment of Mr. Costigan to a minor position.

Capt. Wakeham, of the steamship Le Canadian, telegraphs from Gaspé that he has successfully delivered the 800 barrels of flour sent by the Government to the distressed Labrador fisherman. He reports large quantities of ice on the north shore, and that the brigantine Elizabeth Jane, of Carbonear, Newfoundland, bound for Montreal, was wrecked below Esquimaux Point. The crew and part of the cargo of herring were saved.

Last week in the criminal court the case of Wm. Jones, indicted on Nov. 25th, 1881, for assault and battery with intent to kill Cas. J. Guiteau, was tried. The jury after an absence of 20 minutes found a verdict of not guilty. Jones is the man who shot into the prison van conveying Guiteau from the court to jail.

The latest reports from Michipicoten say the reign of terror still exists. The Toronto police took several prisoners to Sault Ste. Marie on Thursday last. The following day four of the worst desperadoes, heavily armed, boarded the steamer Steinhoff, for the Sault. After leaving the dock they opened a fusillade from revolvers and Winchester rifles, completely riddling the Canadian Pacific Railway office. A posse of police is on the way to Michipicoten.

The C. P. R. steamer on Lake Superior will make three trips each before navigation closes.

HOUSE RENOVATING.

How Old Buildings Are Made to Look Like New.

Acids, Oils, Chisels, Brushes, and Soluble Glass Used, According to the Material—Old and New.

(New York Sun.)

"The new world is very different from the old," the old man said, as he handed his card to the reporter. Beyond the name it read:

"House fronts renovated.

All kinds of stone preserved and made

equal to new."

"I have been in the business over forty years," he continued, "and know it thoroughly. In Europe my only orders were to make new buildings old. With chisel, pumice-stone, acid and lamp, you can convert a new building into a ruin. Only it costs money. To change a Queen Anne house of to-day into one of 150 years old, is worth according to size, from \$1,000 to \$5,000. I had an order of that sort years ago near London. I took the job, and finished it to the owner's satisfaction. How did I do it? I cut out the brick-work with hammer and chisel and crumbled the mortar with acid. The stone-work I broke up by heating it with a blast from the lamp and then pouring water upon it. This breaks the stone into irregular cavities, and produces just about the same effect as time does. With ashes I ate the wood-work just as I wanted it. Acid is good in this way, as it brings out the grain and makes the wood much handsomer than it would be even when altered by time. There's a house in Seventh avenue, Brooklyn, not more than two years old, where all the cabinet-work—oak—has been treated with acid. It looks now as if it had been there almost a century. But the New York things are just the opposite. Every body wants his house to look perfectly new. In ten years I have had four orders to make new houses old, and over 400 to make old ones new. As I do it depends upon the house. If it's a frame building I make sharp edges wherever there's wear and tear. The doors, windows and stoop is where most of the work is done. From use the edges get rounded and the paint wears out. If too much worn I take out the used-up pieces and put in new ones. Then in both cases I put on two or three coats of paint, and the house looks as if it were just built.

"Brick is the hardest job of all. The trouble is, if you paint it, it shows the paint, and so shows the age. Renovators, as we call ourselves, don't agree at all upon brick houses. Some paint and lime a front, some wash and then oil it, and some wash and then go over it with what they call soluble glass. I think the secret depends upon the kind of brick used. With some brick, boiled oil makes it look like a first-class new Philadelphia front; with others it would make it as dark as it was fifty years old. There's another kind of brick, made at Haverstraw, I think, which oil ruins. But if you go over it with soluble glass and wash it down with acid, it's as new and fresh as can be.

"With marble, limestone, and these fancy-colored sandstones, a scrubbing-brush, water and sand are all you should use. The stone gets discolored from the dust and smoke flying about, but the discolor is merely on the outside, and a good scrubbing takes it all away. Brown-stone is a puzzler. Sometimes it is cut with the grain, and then it splits off in flakes, sometimes across the grain, and then it wears into irregular hollows. The best way is across the grain. Take the houses in Fifth avenue near Fifteenth street, and you'll hardly see a single perfect stone on the whole front. On the other hand, the newer houses, and especially the Vanderbilts', are made of stone across the grain, and they'll last for years. The trouble is chiefly with the frost. The stone is porous, and absorbs a good deal of water. A cold night comes on, and the water freezes. If there is enough water in a piece, it either loosens or splits a layer, and the next time it knocks it down. Of course, the best treatment is to soak the stone with something that will keep the water out. Raw oil, boiled oil, soluble glass, and acid and glycerine have all been used, but I think soluble glass is the best. You see, all the oils gum, and after a time allow water to soak in, but glass never gums, and stays where you put it for years. I'd make a contract to keep a brown-stone front for a lifetime if I were allowed to give it three coats of glass acid. The only objection is that it's a little more expensive than boiled oil. With some limestone that are porous the dirt and smoke get way into the pores. A scrubbing won't do the trick, and you must eat away a thin layer with acid. It makes no difference what a stone you use so far as eating the stone away is concerned, vitriol, muriatic acid or aqua-fortis. But I think muriatic is the best, because besides attacking the stone it also bleaches perfectly white many things vitriol won't touch.

"Granite is hard to renovate, but then it's often used in building. It's not a simple stone, but a mixture, and its chief constituent, feldspar, weathers more rapidly than the rest. The only way to renovate granite is with the chisel and pumice stone. Of course, you can keep it by varnishing it with soluble glass, but very few people take the trouble to do that. Soluble glass isn't used so much here as in Europe. It's a mixture of silica and soda, or potash. You put it on like a regular paint, and then wash it over with acid. The acid combines with the alkali and flows off with the latter, leaving a thin deposit of silica upon the surface and in the pores of the stone. At first it is soft like gum, but it hardens, and in a month makes a thick, tough and hard varnish.

RIGHTS OF SOFTNESS.

(George Alfred Townsend.)

If a man is entirely un-fishy he is no good to anybody. An upright softness is the preservative quality of the patriot. You will find heroes who have been belaying a steel-tent for thirty years to tell you that a man should think of nothing when he goes into the service of his country but her, menning the aforesaid country. This is bimbing, and the man who writes it never was in the service of his country. It is ungrateful, and a scold with their backs bent together, who make a hideous picture of courage and dash.

ORNAMENTED HOMES.

(New York Mail and Express.)

"I am worked to death," said an engraver yesterday. "Worked to death making a thousand gold dollars with the owner's name engraved on them. I made a copy of dozens such buttons for a leading jeweler not long ago. The initials were cut out in the gold dollar, then engraved, the gold job coming to \$10. Very few can afford such expensive buttons. For the ordinary monogram, we generally use brass buttons. They are smoothed, the monogram engraved on one side, and some fancy figures on the other. The figures are of all sorts, bulldogs to Greek gods. I made two bulldogs one yesterday. One represented a sailor and soldier with a Cupid on the head of the sailor. The sailor sat on a rock, and the soldier on a swinck. Another, round a young lady, represented a pug and a grey, and a dachshund with their backs bent together, who make a hideous picture of courage and dash.

"Several days ago I made one for a pensioner. It represents a fat man seated on a sofa. His paws are with spider legs and whiskers hang from his body. These were made for jokes. Still some people like incongruous designs, and I have clients privately choose for me the taste of the humor."

SILVER LINING.

There's never a day so sunny
But a little cloud appears;
There's never a life so happy
But has its time of tears;
Yet the sun shines out the brighter
When the stars are dimmed clear.

There's never a garden growing
With roses in every plot;
There's never a heart so hardened
But it has one tender spot;
We have only to prune the border
To find the forgotten note.

There's never a cup so pleasant
But has bitter with the sweet;
There's never a path so long
And the walking makes us sad;
But the walking makes us glad.
We shall look some day with wonder
At the troubles we have had.

There's never a way so narrow
But will lead us to the goal;
There's never a dream so dreary
To the little worker going.
To the little worker going
To the little worker going.

There's never a heart so lonely
But will come to love and glad;
There's never a heart so wounded
That the Savoy cannot mend;
There's many a family forsaken
That is bearing the affliction.

LONGEVITY AND DRESS SUITS.

The Longer Shown To Be a Direct Cause of the Former.

(New York Times.)

"I solemnly declare," exclaimed Eugene, the corpulent proprietor of one of the most fashionable restaurants in the vicinity of Madison square to a reporter, "that when I see young fellows enter my establishment and audaciously take their seats at my well-appointed dinner tables in their ordinary business clothes, my blood boils within me. I feel it to be an insult when a man comes in dressed in such a slovenly manner."

Epicurus moved to these reflections on the arrival of two young men in light dress-suits, who calmly entered the restaurant and took their places at a table by the side of three aristocratic "young bloods" in "tight hammers" and white neckties.

"Is a dress suit an absolute essential characteristic of an aristocratic restaurant?" queried the mild youth.

"Most undoubtedly," was the ready answer. "If I find that the tendency abounds that attire sensibly increases as I put up a notice prohibiting the entrance of any one in business clothes, I'll close at the very root of police table society. I have studied the question down to my customers' interests as much as I can. My most prominent physician told me as a positive fact that the English statesmen, barristers, and live to such old ages—it is remarkable for that they do—is simply because they have dinner."

"What on earth can dress-suits have with longevity?"

"Simply this: Just suppose, we're harassed and worried by a hard day's work—I don't mean to say that barristers invariably are—and that you got to dress for dinner. The changes, you can't precipitate yourself a meal and partake of it while in the state of annoyance which regards digestion at the question. You're obliged to take off your coat and shirt—there's nothing quite like it—then you've got to dress again."

"Still, the custom is going on somehow, is it not?"

"I grieve to say that owing to the example of the English members of parliament it is losing ground. See Lord Randolph Churchill and his son, others are the only members who still adhere to the custom. What England will do, I don't know. I don't care either, except as far as America is concerned, and it will affect her by the force of example. I tell you it will be a terrible day for refinement when men sit down to table in business clothes pure and simple. I see before me a hideous picture of collapse and degradation."

THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL.

Brandon Weekly Mail.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1884

MORE RAILWAYS.

In other columns we publish a full report of the Pilot Mound meeting, held on Friday last, and it should very reasonably set the public thinking. It bears evidence that our neighbors to the south are fully resolved on having more roads, no matter whence they come. The report shows more, it proveth that there are those who husband the smoke of decaying fires, and are still living on the hope that agitations based on feeling rather than sound sense are destined to work wonders. Happily, however, the number who are of that opinion is limited.

That railway competition is good, but that no matter what municipalities may do to secure it, they have no degree of permanency in a fact so well established, that all sensible men are no longer in doubt. If we take the history of railways in Ontario, we have an assurance that though three and a half millions were spent by the Government and perhaps double that amount by the municipalities interested, to secure competition, the entire railway system of the province is owned by the Grand Trunk and the C. P. R., and they are liable to "fix rates" at any moment, and leave the community in the hands of what Dr. Flemming calls a "grinding monopoly."

It has, to a large extent, paid Ontario to bonus as she has done, to secure railways; but she has never received that boon, competition, for which many of the people of this country are yearning at the present moment.

It will pay the people of Manitoba and the Northwest to aid in the construction of roads every 40 miles distant from one another, to develop the resources of the country, but it will never pay to vote heavy bonuses with the idea of securing competition, as a guarantee of the latter is a straight impossibility.

In this vicinity there are at present three railways talked of, the Souris & Rocky Mountain leading northward, the extension of the St. Paul's & Manitoba, crossing the boundary near the Cypress River, and the Northern Pacific from Devil's Lake via Deloraine and Plum Creek, and if they cannot be got for less, it will pay Brandon to give a bonus of \$50,000 and even more for the extension of each.

To meet the arguments of many, it is reasonable to admit that Brandon, from its location would go ahead, if the projected roads were never built; but is just as certain it will be injured instead of benefited by these roads, if they pass north and south without touching the place.

In this connection we have also a word to say to the adjacent municipalities. They contend that because the C.P.R. now affords them facilities, they should bonus no other, but this is a mistake—it is all important to them that Brandon should become a large place, and they should use their opportunities to assist that end. The larger Brandon becomes, the more important it is as a market, and we need not tell the farmers the benefit of a good market for every article of farm produce.

Lands within several miles of the cities of Ontario are many times the value of lands more distant, and it is all because of the growth of the cities and towns in their neighborhood; and what is true of the other provinces in this respect is true of Manitoba. Of course it is always business to get railways as cheaply as possible; but when they cannot be got without reasonable bonuses, it always pays to give them.

Our American neighbours are at this moment enjoying the benefits of Republican institutions. Their elections are over, and they cannot tell who is to be President—Bismarck or Cleveland—until they ascertain which party has perpetrated the greatest amount of tampering with the ballot boxes. The Senate and the House of Representatives are largely Democratic, and still the Republicans claim a majority for President. Up to the hour of writing, Cleveland, however, appears to have the inside track. With New York, in doubt, which has a strong Democratic vote, the Democrats have a majority, and if justice be done it is more than probable Cleveland will be declared the next President. As the country got tired of returning boards after one taste of the luxury, it is quite likely, if a count does not determine the results this time, an appeal will be made to the Supreme Court, where justice is supposed to prevail, although, even there, from

the nature of "legal honor" across the lines, there are grounds for distrust in such emergent cases.

From reports in the Gladstone Age, it is more than probable the County of Westbourne will yet have an interesting law suit over the Big Grass Marsh, the drainage which the Local Government, except C. P. Brown, gave to Mr. Sanford. As the municipality now receives \$500 a year taxes in consequence of the drainage, some of the councillors feel disposed to let it drop but others of them are in for an investigation. It is said, too, that Mr. Sanford is going to make a further drainage expenditure next year, which only goes to show that a child's bargain was made with him in the first place—that he was given the land without any definite arrangement as to the expenditure he was compelled to make, and that he is now at liberty to handle it on the "go as you please" principle, expend merely what he thinks proper and do as he likes with the land afterwards.

It is a great pity that some arrangement is not arrived at between the Local and the Dominion Governments as to utilising the security of the School Lands. At present many school districts in the province are issuing light per cent. debentures for the erection of school buildings, selling them at par and below it, thus forcing the ratepayers to tax themselves very heavily for their indifferent advantages. It is fixed by statute, that the School Lands are to be used for school purposes only, and that the Local Government is to have the direction of their disposal. This being the case, why should the province not be able to utilise their security, or in other words pledge their value as a guarantee for the payment of debentures in the money markets of the other provinces, and enable school districts to get a higher figure for their securities? At first sight this may seem a small matter, but taking the whole northwest over, it is a very important one, and if properly handled would yield in time, handsome returns for this province. As the Dominion authorities fully acknowledge their responsibility in this matter, it would not be a difficult subject to adjust, and would result in a great benefit to the taxpayers of our rural districts.

THE ASSIZES.

WEDNESDAY.

Court opened this morning at 10 a.m. His Lordship Chief Justice Taylor presiding.

The Grand Jury returned the following Bills: Queen v. Lloyd—No Bill; Queen v. Stewart—True Bill; Cee v. Frank—True Bill.

Queen v. Stewart.—In this case the prisoner was charged with forgery. In August last he went into the store of Mr. Munro, of this city, and ordered some goods amounting to over \$19. He asked for a cheque book, and drew out a cheque for \$25.25, payable to himself, and signed Wallace Ramsay & Co. to it. The clerk, suspecting something was wrong, telephoned that firm and received an answer pronouncing it to be a forgery, and had the prisoner arrested. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. Judgment was deferred. Mr. L. W. Coutlee appeared on behalf of the Crown; Mr. T. Mayne for the prisoner.

Kidd v. Ferguson—Action for seduction.—The plaintiffs and defendant's families resided near each other in Huron, Ont. Both emigrated to this country and resided near each other, when the former acquaintance was renewed. In the month of March last, the daughter of the plaintiff alleged that the defendant seduced her under pretence of marriage, and by reason of that is now enceinte. No witnesses were called for the defence, but the counsel contended that the daughter was as guilty as the defendant. She being of age (28 years), should know how to protect her honor. The jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for \$160. Messrs. W. A. Macdonald and Cohn Campbell for plaintiff, Mr. Peterson for defendant.

Leaper v. Allison—Action for imprisonment.—The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for one dollar.

THURSDAY

MANSLAUGHTER.

Queen v. Howden.—In this case, the prisoner was charged with causing the death of his son, Alfred Howden, by turning him from home.

(Continued in our next issue.)

From the evidence produced it appears that the boy's habits were of such an unclean nature that they caused sickness in the house and he was consigned to the stable to sleep. In March last the father, missing him, made search, but he could not be found. The neighbors also organized and searched the locality with the same result, and nothing was heard of him until fifteen days after, when a traveller found the body out on the prairie, where the poor little fellow had wandered and died. The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" and exonerated the prisoner from all blame. Mr. W. A. McDonald appeared for the Crown, Mr. T. M. Daly for the prisoner.

This case was the last in the criminal docket.

The Grand Jury finished their labors this morning and returned to the following

PRESENTMENT.

May it please your Lordship.

The Grand Jury having finished

the business assigned them put up to the present stage of the proceedings, would respectfully report as follows:

We join with your Lordship in congratulations to the people of this Western Judicial District upon the comparatively small criminal docket which has been laid before us, for when we consider that the estimated population of this district is about 40,000 souls, and that fully 35,000 of this number have settled here, during the past three years, the proportion of crime is remarkably low and speaks well for the intelligence of the people and their respect for law and order.

We have visited and carefully inspected the gaol, and must congratulate the board for the excellent arrangement and safe condition of the entire building.

Mr. Haunam, the efficient jailor, has every department under his charge in the most perfect order, and strict discipline is evidently enforced throughout the prison.

The jailer has informed us that he has employed the prisoners in labor about the prison and grounds, and that he estimates the labor performed at a value of \$1,4000.

We found ten male prisoners in confinement for various offences:

The food and clothing furnished them we also examined, and found it sufficient and of good quality.

The grand jury for their information beg to recommend that instructions be given coroners in the future to prepare and furnish full reports of all cases or post mortem examinations made by them.

We also recommend that more efficient be taken to enforce the law in respect to prairie fires, and would suggest that instructions be embodied in the duties of all path-master to take such steps by ploughing along road allowances, as fire breaks, in their several beats.

We beg to draw your Lordship's attention to the extravagant expenditures by the Western Judicial Board. We are of the opinion that the number of officials is excessive, and that the salaries paid them are out of all proportion to the work done.

For your Lordship's information we mention that the assessed value of land aggregating 3,360 acres, is \$22,000, a valuation of over \$5.00 per acre. The office of the assessment commissioner as now constituted is most objectionable, as leaving too much power in the hands of one person. The district is so large that the duties, cannot, in the nature of things, be satisfactorily performed. The principle on which his fees are paid is wrong, and has a tendency to prolong his work and make his fees excessive.

We have to thank the counsel for the Crown for his valuable assistance in the cases brought before us, and in conclusion we would express the hope that your Lordship may long be spared to occupy your present office.

In reply His Lordship said he certainly felt they had reason to be grateful for the small amount of crime prevailing in this district, and as to their remarks with reference to the gaol, he could give his testimony as he had made a personal inspection of it, and had found everything in the most satisfactory condition. That as to prairie fires and expenditure of the district board and the powers of the assessment commissioner, they were matters which could only be altered by the Legislature or the judicial Board, and would see that a copy of their presentation was forwarded to them and felt sure it would have a good deal of weight coming from such a number of intelligent gentlemen, and closed with thanking them for their good wishes and prompt attendance, and discharged them.

(Continued in our next issue.)

RAILWAY MEETING AT PILOT MOUND.

(Continued from 2nd page.)

the end. Mr. Greenaway admitted that interprovincial crossings were Dominion property and much more so were international crossings. If, then, provinces could not connect with one another, without Dominion consent, it was self evident countries could not connect by state or provincial power alone. Believed the C. P. R. and the Government would yet see the necessity for greater railway freedom in this country, for when the Hudson Bay Road was built, as built it would be even in the face of eastern opposition, these southern connections would be outlets instead of outlets for international trade. As it was he believed the C. P. R. by their all rail route and water facilities could defy competition through American Territory and therefore permit southern lines without fear of losing trade.

As there was no scheme developed yet sufficiently for popular consideration, the better plan was to secure a charter with Dominion ratification, if possible, obtain propositions from home and foreign companies. Canvas the Government and land companies interested for support and when the several inducements were in tangible shape with a definite proposition submitted to the people. Public meetings were useless until there was an offer to lay before them. When the offer was secured engineering reports would have to be considered before selecting a route.

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New City Bakery.

Mr. BASENACH,
Has opened a Bakery near the rear of the
MASONIC HALL.
17 LOAVES FOR 31.
Satisfaction guaranteed.

Civic Election.

To the Electors of the City of Brandon:
GENTLEMEN:—At the request of a number of Ratepayers of the City, I have consented to be nominated for the office of Mayor.

I have been a citizen of Brandon for three years, since the incorporation of the City. I have endeavored to guard the interests of the Citizens, and have, to the best of my ability, performed the duties of the office.

During my term of office, the Municipality has increased in size, and the growth of the City, which, under the circumstances, press heavily on the Ratepayers of the City, has required a great deal of care and attention to keep the administration of the City in the sound position which it occupies.

If my course in the past has been successful, it is a continuation of your confidence, and if it has not, I shall be glad to receive your support, and if elected, shall endeavor to serve the duties of the office, and merit the confidence reposed in me.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

ARTHUR L. SIFTON.

WANTED

FOR GOOD GIRLS—Apply at the Reception

WANTED

A GOOD General Servant. Apply at the Office of Doctor Macdonald, Besser Ave., Brandon.

3-in.

MUNICIPALITY OF SIFTON.

TAKE NOTICE, that a By-Law to authorize a loan of \$2,000, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a Bridge over the Piney River, and a Bridge over Plum Creek, and other Public Works, has been duly passed by the Council of the Municipality of Sifton; that the proceeds of the same will be applied to the payment of the requirements of the Statutes in the behalf of the same, to its being so passed, having been compiled with, have been submitted to His Honour the Judge or Acting Judge of the County Court, and the same approved, and will be applied to for a Certificate as to the By-Law.

Given at Sandhurst, Oaklawn, on the 23rd day of September, A.D. 1884.

W.G. KNIGHT
Clerk of the Municipality of Sifton.

MORTGAGE SALE

OF
Valuable Farm Property.

UNDERTAKEN and by virtue of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, which will be sold by public auction by J. D. FOX, Esq., Auctioneer, at the Law Courts of the City of Brandon, on Wednesday the 23rd day of November, A.D. 1884, at the hour of 1 o'clock in the Afternoon, the following Land and Premises, namely:

Post of Manitoba, and being comprised in the South Half of Section Eighteen (18), in Range Sixteen (16), West of the Principal Meridian, according to the Dominion Survey, in the Township of Brandon, and thereunto annexed. Three property adjoins the Corporation of Brandon, and has erected upon it a good Frame DWELLING, &c. &c.

A portion of the land has been broken up for a garden and orchard.

The so-called land is bounded by a stone wall, the purchaser will be required to pay 10 per cent. of his purchase money at the time of sale, and the vendor's solicitors and the land agent will be present.

Further terms and conditions of sale will be made known at the time of sale, or may be on application to Messrs. BURNS & FATTORSON, Brandon, or to

MUNSON, ALLAN & MACBETH, Vendors' Solicitors.

Dated 23rd October, 1884.

VITAL QUESTIONS.

Ask the most eminent physician of each school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves and curing all forms of nervous complaints, glandular, cerebral, and other diseases peculiar to women.

And they will answer you understandingly.

"Some form of logia."

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians what is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs, such as Bright's disease, diabetes, &c., &c.

"Mandrake or Deadnettle."

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable.

A compound into which Bitter Root, a root and mysterious curative power is described, which is said to operate that no disease, ill health can possibly exist or remain in power, and yet it is.

Harmless for the most frail woman, weak and/or smallest child to use.

"Almost dead or nearly dying." For years, and given up by physicians and other kidney diseases, have been cured, called consumption, has been cured.

From a source of much interest, we find

Nature is her to

Salt rheum, blood purifying, diaphoretic, refrigerant and in fact almost all diseases treated.

Nature is her to

Have been cured by Hop Bitter, proof of which

can be found in every neighborhood in the world.

None greater without a bunch of great

holes on the white leaf. Shoot at the new

out with "Hop" in their name.

A CARD.

MR. S. S. PHILLIPS has leased the Shop formerly occupied by McDougall & McPherson, on 10th Street, adjoining Hughes and Patrick's Lumber Yard, where he intend to carry on a General Jobbing Business, as

CARPENTER, JOINER, AND MILLWRIGHT,

And solicits a share of Public Patronage.

Work done with neatness and dispatch.

Farm Produce taken for Work at liberal

THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL.

SUPPER AND ADDRESS.

MADE TO BE PAINTED, NOT TO BE KISSED.

"Made to be painted"—a Millais might give a fortune to study that exquisite face—
The face is a fortune—a Lawrence might live
To see in each line of that figure's still grace.

The pose is perfection, a model each limb,
From the delicate foot to the classical head;
But the almond blue eyes, with their smiling look
And lips to be loved want a trifle more red.

Stansfield No, a Psyche, let's say, in red.

A boy whose Cupid beseeches in vain
What he sees in each line of that figure's still grace.

If the wind shook the rose? Then a shower
Would fall.

Or sweet-scented petals to gather who list.
If a such shook my Psyche! She'd yawn that I am all.

She made to be painted, and not to be kissed.

FUN ON THE RAILROAD.

HIGHLIGHTS QUESTIONS THAT ARE ASKED BY PASSENGERS.

(Boston Globe.)

"Funny sights!" said an eastern railroad employee recently. "Well, rather. There are more funny incidents of all kinds, I believe, in connection with railroading than with any other class of business. And the questions people ask us!"

A stout, red-faced woman, carrying a large basket and several bundles, came along the other day and asked what time the next train went to Gloucester. I told her 10:50. "Am what the devil's time is ten minutes past 50?" she said. I was obliged to explain my meaning and came near laughing in her face.

"Another woman of about the same stamp wanted to go to Manchester. 'If you see Mike McCarthy,' she said, 'tell him I'm going down with him'—if everybody in the world knew Mike McCarthy. It is a very common thing for people to set their watches by one of the indicators. We have, as you see, two indicators and a clock, and sometimes they will look at all three and ask which is right."

"The boys sometimes get off good things on people who ask foolish questions. A countryman came up to one of our conductors the other day in Portland and said, 'Does this train stop at Boston?' 'If it do not,' he said, 'you'll see one of the worst smash-ups you ever see.' The countryman looked kinder started but got aboard.

"They often question me about this: What time does the next train go to Lynn? Well, isn't there one before that?" "No, not before the next one," I say. I answered a lady in that way only the other day. I guess the absurdity of her last question struck her when I did, for she laughed, colored up a little and walked away.

"And the absent-mindedness of people! A man came in the other day and asked what time the next train went to Littleton. I told him he wanted to go to the Lowell depot, and he went away. He came back in about ten minutes, looking kinder sheepish, and said, 'By— I wanted to go to Lynn; I just came from Littleton!'

"Not long ago a woman that I am acquainted with came from the cars in the morning, carrying a baby. Late in the afternoon I saw her getting on to her train all alone and asked where her baby was. 'There,' she said. I knew, I'd forgotten something—and she had just time to get her baby from the waiting room and catch her train."

There was a funny old lady here the other day," he said. "She asked all sorts of questions about the train, tickets, etc., and wound up with, 'Tim from Chester, VT. You don't know what butter's worth now, do you?'

"Another old lady came up to the ticket window recently and rapped several times to attract my attention, evidently in great haste. She wanted a ticket, and when I gave it to her I told her that there was no hurry, as her train would not start for half an hour. 'No hurry,' she said, 'trains sometimes start ahead of time, and off she went if she didn't have a minute to lose. Sometimes ladies will come up to the window opening into the ladies room and ask if they must go outside to take the train. I tell them that we do not generally bring the trains inside, so some laugh and some look cross."

Does Murder Out?

[Chicago News.]

It is the declaration of a Chicago detective locally famous, that no more than one murder in ten ever comes out. "Think over the recent known cases," he says. "Can you recall one in which the life wasn't taken with shot or blade?" In other words, the means of killing were such that there could not possibly be any concealment of the crime itself, though the criminal might escape. He held that to prove beyond doubt that the commonest form of premeditated murder—by poisoning—is practiced to a dreadful extent without detection. About the only murders that do come out, he thinks, are those sudden unplanned ones that arise from passion. "It may not be a pleasant thing to think of," he remarks, "but it can't be denied that any intelligent person can murder a member of his family by using a poison that doesn't produce violent symptoms, and run very slight risk of being caught at it. It is my firm conviction that only a small percentage of the murders are distinguished from ordinary deaths."

No Appetite Wanted.

[Boston Post.]

An unknown, wild-eyed stranger, who seemed to have seen better days, walked into a Tremont street bar-room the other morning and threw twenty cents on the counter.

"Make me a gin cocktail, please, and have it strong," he croaked, with his task and was about to add a little rumwood to the mixture when the stranger snatched his hand.

"What are you putting in that for?" he asked.

"To give an appetite, sir," replied the stranger.

"I beg of you," said the stranger, earnestly, nervously twirling his mustache, "that's my last 15 cents."

And a last-of-all-saints fortune took stole over his haggard face, and his wild eyes looked wilder than ever as he tossed down his gin-cocktail and took his departure.

\$20,000 Worth of New Goods, BARGAINS.

The following is a List of the Different Lines of Goods to be had at Bargains out of the Finest Stock ever shown in Brandon:

Dress Goods and Velvets.
Silks, Pictures and Trimmings.
Hoods, Jerseys, Scarfs and Shawls.
Cloakings, Fianne s, Yarns, Blankets and General Dry Goods.
Astrachan and Cloth Mantles.
Lusters and Fur Capes.
Buffalo, Coo, and Fur Lined Coats.
Fur Caps in Coney, Astrachan, Beaver, Russian and Persian Lamb, and S. S. Seal.

The Finest and Largest Stock of Men's and Boys' Suits in the City, very cheap.
100 Dozen Heavy Wool Shirts and Drawers, extra cheap.
A Big Stock of Gloves and Mitts.
Our Stock of Boots and Shoes, Felt Goods, Moccasins and Over-shoes, cannot be beaten for style and value.
Get your quotations on Groceries before purchasing.
We will sell you 15 lbs. Bright Sugar for One Dollar.
Other Goods in proportion.

ATKINSON & NATION, COR. ROSSER & SIXTH STREET.

The Cochrane Manufacturing Co

LIMITED.

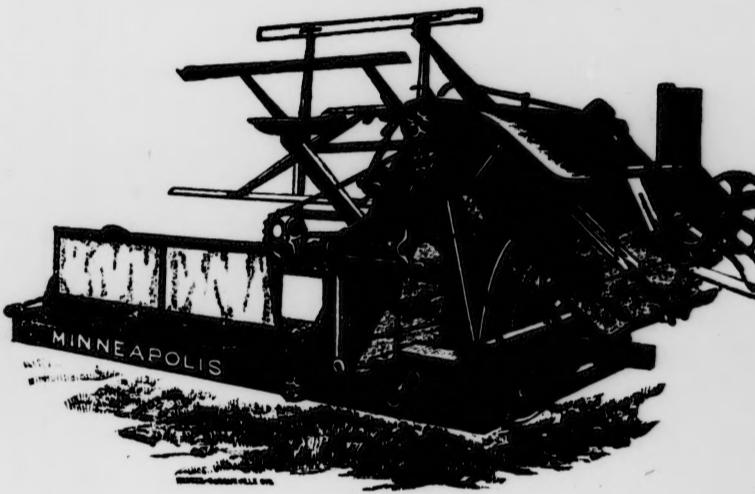
CAPITAL

\$250,000.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

MINNEAPOLIS HARVESTER AND TWINE BINDER,

The only Binder using the celebrated Packer Trip, which absolutely prevents clogging.



IMITATED BY MANY, EXCELED BY NONE

Acknowledged by Farmers and Dealers the VICTOR in the Harvest of 1883.

RAIRIE FRONT CUT MOWR, TIGER HAY RAKE, LAND ROLLERS-2 & 3 DRUMS

HOSIER SEEDERS, WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS, AMERICAN

PRAIRIE BOB SLEIGHS WITH CAST KNEE.

We are also the Sole Agents for the Haggart Bros. Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of the world-renowned

CORNELL ENGINES,

Either Portable or Friction, wide a-Wake Separator for Steam Power.

Head Office at PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE. Agents at all important points in Manitoba and the North West.

ROBERT COCHRANE, General Manager.

SMITH & EVANS, Agents, - 9th Street, BRANDON

TO GET YOUR

EYE

PERFECTLY FITTED

WITH

BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

IS AT

REESOR'S Jewelery Store,

Just to Hand, another lot of

Reliable Gold and Silver WATCHES

Solid 18 Karat gold Rings & Fine gold Jewelry.

Also SILVERWARE & JET GOODS.

Everything marked in plain figures, and at Bottom Prices. Please Call and See.

Repairing a Specialty.

D. A. REESOR, The Jeweller.

WILSON & CO.

DEALERS IN

Hardware

STOVES

AND

TINWARE.

CORNER 7th and

ROSSER AVENUE.

THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL.

A Maiden Fair.

CHAPTER I. A FRESH BREEZE.

A GRAY day that would have been dull anywhere but by the sea. A strong breeze blowing and the gray and blue waters leaping into gray combs and points. A landsman would have called it a gale, but to fisherfolk it was only a "wee thing fresh." The gray old houses, with their red and brown roofs, looking out on the harbor, would also have appeared dull and dirty but for their picturesquely irregular gables and heights. Then the busy figures of the fishwives in their bright-colored petticoats and "short gowns" (blue jackets); the lounging groups of the fishermen, and, above all, the boats in the harbor and on its walls, all projected out into the North, giving to the scene in harmony with the strong breeze and the leaping waves.

On the innermost point of the harbor a group of men and women with the spray flashing over them and the keen wind biting their faces stood watching a "smack" of whalers heading to make the port. "Will she win in, think you?"

"Sane enough—Bob Ross is steering confidently," answers a little sun-hewn-faced old man, by name Dick Baxter.

Bob Ross has seen a smack equipped with five trusty comrades put off to the rescue.

It was a droll-like thing for Bob to think he could be out in time to help them."

"It was worth trying," said Baxter dryly.

Suddenly the bow of the boat is cast towards the openings in the rocks and comes straight and swiftly across the bar, down goes the smack and boat and men are safe in the haven.

There was no cheer although brave work had been done; but an eager crew of the boat to see who was safe.

"They have gotten them a' bout," says Lansan, said Baxter in a sharp, distinct tone, the circumstances being of too ordinary a nature to call for much feeling; "puff away, boy's gain."

"My man, my man," cried a woman rushing down the steps to the door, "what's he?"

There was no answer and the woman understood. She bowed her head, covered her face with her hands and was silent. Then a couple of women, with broad shoulders and muscular hands, took each arm of the mourner.

"Come away, Jeanie," said Lansan quietly, and the voice was ten times though the notes were harsh, "I'll be better here."

And they led the widow home.

Bob Ross was the first out of the boat, helping one of the three men who had been safe to land. The others followed, and were first assigned to a much-needed dram and to their homes. The crew proceeded to the inn, accompanied by a number of friends eager to obtain some details of the rescue than had been given in the hurried answers to the crowd in the haven.

Ross did not accompany them, but gave his stalwart frame a shake like a huge Newfoundland dog after coming out of the water, and then contented him. He was a man of about thirty, a handsome fellow, tall and snowy, dressed in a pilot jacket, and boots over his trousers.

His face was tanned by exposure to the weather, the features good, and the clear grey eyes which looked straight at any man bespeak an honest, open, and fearless nature. He had begun life in his father's fishing smacks; but while always ready to do his duty in the boat, as had continued to attend school more than the other lads of the village, and to make more of what he learned there. The dominie took an interest in him and helped him to learn navigation as far as it was in that worthy man's power to do it. His real knowledge was gained by practical experience in his father's boats. So by the time he was twenty-two he was said to have known the road from Newhaven to Labrador, say, or from Newgate to Yarmouth—better than any man in Louis. He obtained his pilot's license, became a recognized pilot, and earned a high reputation as a steady, steady, and skillful pilot. He still retained his love for the smack, and when on shore he often went out to the harbor as much glee as old. When he was safe, the rescued men turned to him, and he turned on a smile, and Dick Baxter on a smile. He was a favorite of Dick's, and it was an honor for Dick

to be of importance in the village. An accident thirty years ago had disabled him from following his craft as a fisherman; but he eked out a living by doing odd jobs at the harbor and by the tips he obtained from sightseers for information about the place and people. This he gave with the air of a proprietor showing his place to his guests. Amongst fisherfolk he obtained the reputation of being a wise man. He was a pawky one, giving advice in a slow, learned way that appealed to the simple although clever people. He pronounced as authoritatively on the position of current politics as on religious affairs and the weather. In short he was an authority in the land notwithstanding the chaff which he had sometimes to endure from the younger men. In his sturdy old blue jersey and corduroy trousers, and with his thin brown wizard face, he was always at his post and knew everybody's affairs.

"I was on the lookout for you Bob. How did you manage? It was well done anyway."

"We were just in time—poor Thompson had gone, and the other three were just dropping off the keel. But you see we got them and that's all."

"Ay, but it was well done, and there'll be a paragraph in the Scotsman about you the moon."

"Well, it'd do me harm," answered Ross, laughing.

"Is that a' you think o't? Man, I'd give anything to have them speak about me in print! But be that as may, what do you think is here?"

"A lot o' folk."

"Jist that, jist that; but I was thinking you would like to ken that Jeems'" (pronounced with the s short) "is here."

"To see his mother, I suppose, and get some more of her sillies."

"Jist that, an' speaking that fine English I could hardly understand him. But I thought you would like to ken, for he's come to see some a' forbey his mither."

That was Dick Baxter had been waiting to tell, and he enjoyed the look on Bob Ross's face—a comical attempt to hide the fact that the news disturbed him.

"But what can that matter to me, Dick? I suppose he is free to go wherever he is welcome, like other folk."

"Nae doot, and it's jist as you tak it. But if I was in your place, I'd be sure aboor him."

"Where, man, where?"

"As though you didna ken!" exclaimed Dick slyly. "Hows' ever, you'll ken fine when I tell you that I saw her yestreen and she was speerin' for you, and there was a broad laugh on her face when I said you was to be here the day."

"Thank you, Dick," said Ross with evident annoyance; "but I wish you woudna meddle."

"I didna ken afore that it was any harm to do a frien' a guid turn," answered Dick Baxter in his most dignified way.

"No harm—I hope."

"I didna say onything by ordinair," said Dick a little sulkily, and yet with a desire to reassure Ross, seeing him so much put out. But the "by ordinair" must have had an extensive range indeed in his mind, since he had been praising his young friend without stint to Annie Murray, the only child of Captain Duncan Murray, who was sole owner of Anchor Cottage and the Mermaid steamer. "And she didna take it that ill," added Dick pawkily.

"Then it's all right."

And Ross laughed again as he went his way, and that way was to Anchor Cottage. He had been sent for by Captain Duncan on a matter of business. But the business was not in Bob Ross's mind as he walked rapidly along with head bowed against the wind, the spray dashing over the parapet, and the sun slowly beginning to make its way through the mist.

"I wonder can it be true! Was she thinking o' me? Mabe, maybe, for she's no upsetting like other lasses I ken o'—but what lasses is this? The Captain is friendly and kindly; but he is proud o' his daughter, proud o' his steamer, and proud o' his siller—he would never hear o't when there's a chiel like Cargill hanging about waiting for her."

At this thought he stopped, teeth closed and feet went down harder and faster on the ground. Again:

"But why shoud he not think of his own airy days and count my chances as guide as his were?"

Here a faint smile of hope crossed his face; but the smile faded into a troubled look.

"I'm thinking he would do it, too, if Cargill weren't here with his siller and his siller that he had no hand in making . . . Fair and full bell Cargill—it was a pity you

spent your life in hoarding up your bawbees for a loon that's more than half-as-hameless to call you his mother before his wife friends—ugh! Lord forgive me for that hard thoughts. If Annie likes him let him be her! The healthy nature of the man rose against this envious spirit which had for a moment taken possession of him. He lifted his head and looked fate steadily in the face. She should take him for her own sake or he would 'e'en let the bonnie lass gang."

It was a relief to the man to feel this better mood upon him before he reached the cottage, for he knew that ugly thoughts markeen faces. It was a relief, too, that the sun had scattered the mist and brightened everything.

California grain growers have a reaping machine which requires twenty miles to propel it. The machine is called a "header," in that it cuts off the heads of the wheat stalks, taking in as little of the straw as possible. The heads are carried on an endless belt to a cylinder, where they are threshed and afterwards cleaned. The grain is run into sacks, the sacks tied up and left on the ground to be gathered up by wagons. These combined harvesting and threshing machines are yearly becoming more popular, although they cost two thousand dollars each—San Francisco Call.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To Merchants throughout the Country.

The time will soon come when the Farmers will be asking for Machine Oil.

McCall's LARDINE

Is considered to be the BEST OIL going for Mowing and Threshing Machines. It does not gum, and wears fully as well as Castor or Scent Oil, and is only about one half the price. Give our Traveller an order, or send for sample lot.

McCALL BROS. & Co., Toronto, Ont.

For sale by JAMES A. SMAR, Brandon

Bower, Blackburn Mundle & Porter

IMPORTERS

WHOLESALE

General Merchants

Ready-Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

Carpets, Hardware, Brushes

Crockery, Groceries, Provisions, Dry Goods.

STORES

Cor. Tenth Street & Pacific Avenue.

BRANDON, MAN.

JOHN DICKINSON

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS,

Boots and Shoes, etc.

Cornes Ninth St. and Rosser Avenue.

BRANDON, MANITOBA

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Western Division.

TRAIN SERVICE.

CHANGE TIME

On and after June 17, 1888, trains will move as follows:

Going West	Leave Winnipeg	Arrive Portage la Prairie
10:00 a.m.	10:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.
1:30 p.m.	Brudenell	1:30 p.m.
3:00 p.m.	Broadview	3:00 p.m.
4:30 p.m.	Regina	4:30 p.m.
5:00 p.m.	MacLean	5:00 p.m.
6:00 p.m.	Swift Current	6:00 p.m.
9:15 p.m.	Maple Creek	9:15 p.m.
1:30 a.m.	Arrive Medicine Hat	Leave 12:30 a.m.

Going South	Leave Winnipeg	Arrive
7:30 a.m.	7:30 p.m.	6:30 a.m. 7:00 p.m.
10:30 a.m.	10:10 p.m.	4:00 a.m. 4:40 p.m.
1:45 p.m.	Arrive St. Vincent	3:45 a.m. 4:30 p.m.
3:00 p.m.	Arrive 10:30 p.m.	

Going North	Leave Winnipeg	Arrive
1:45 a.m.	Leave Morris	1:45 p.m.
3:00 a.m.	Gretna	3:00 p.m.
4:30 p.m.	Arrive Manitoba City	Leave 5:30 a.m.

8:30 a.m.	Leave Winnipeg	Arrive 4:10 p.m.
9:30 a.m.	Stony Mountain	9:30 a.m.
10:00 a.m.	Arrive Stonewall	Leave 10:30 a.m.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Magnificent Palace Sleeping Cars will be run on all through passenger trains between Winnipeg and Emerson and Winnipeg and Port Arthur.

Trains move on Winnipeg time.

JOHN M. EGAN, W. C. VAN HORNE, Gen. Superintendent, Gen. Manager.

WM. HARDER, Asst. Traffic Manager

PAISLEY

Whose name is that? See it everywhere! Why that ist he PIONEER DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS MAN, near Corner 9th Street and Rosser Avenue. He has just returned from a business trip East with piles of NEW GOODS, bought in Chicago and Montreal, and are now offered for sale at prices way down below anything ever heard of in Brandon before.

This is the place! Isn't that pretty? Those Bonnets and Hats are gems of beauty! . . . At window itself is worth walking a mile to see! Let's go in and see their New Goods! Agreed!

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Samples and Prices mailed to parties at a distance i desired. EGG Eggs and butter taken in exchange for Goods

LIVERY.

JAMES S. GIBSON, Furniture Business,

FIRST-CLASS RICS,
STYLISH HORSES.

Livery Sale and Feed STABLES.

DEALERS IN

Horses, Oxen, Wagons, Sleighs, Buggies, Cutters, &c.

With the largest and best selected stock of goods ever brought into the city, all selected personally at manufacturers, bought at prices that are able to sell lower than has ever been known in the Province. We have a full line of Pictures, Frames, Mirrors, Magazines, Pictures, Frames, Brackets, Mirrors, Fancy goods.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Corner Rosser Avenue and 6th Street
Goods Sold on Monthly Payments,

THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL.

BRANDON POST OFFICE. Arrival and Departure of Mails.

MAIL CLOSED FOR AND LEAVES BRANDON.
For Rapid City, daily, at 2 p.m.
" Dauphin, Friday, at 7 a.m.
" Milford, Langrude, &c. Mondays and Thursdays, at 7 a.m.
" Menota, Friday, at 7 a.m.
" Souris, Tuesday, at 2 p.m.
" Portage, Friday, at 2 p.m.
Train leaves for the West at 11:30 a.m. Mails closed at 10:30 a.m.
Leaves for the West at 2:30. Mails closed at 2 p.m.
MAILS ARRIVING AT THIS OFFICE.
From Rapid City, daily, at 10:30 a.m.
" Dauphin, Friday, at 5 p.m.
" Milford, Langrude, &c. Tuesdays and Fridays, at 7 a.m.
" Menota, Thursday, at 5 a.m.
" From Souris, Mondays, at 11:30 a.m.
" Pembin, Friday, at 7 a.m.
Train from the East arrives at 2:30 p.m.
Train from the West departs at 11 a.m.
OFFICES HOURS.
This office is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 8 a.m. until 7 p.m.
Money order branch open from 10 a.m. till 3 p.m.
Registered matter must be in 15 minutes before mail closes.
J. C. KAVANAGH,
Post Master.

TOWN TOPICS

Last Friday some farmers to the south of us resumed plowing.

About 25,000 bushels of wheat were marketed here last week.

Mr. Heskett intends opening a pork packing establishment in the city.

The Ogilvie Co. are having a well dug to supply water for their elevator engine.

The choir of the Methodist church gave a successful concert last Thursday night.

Engine No. 82 ran off the track in the yard here on Saturday. Cause, care less switching.

Mrs. Rothmund has opened a millinery store near the North Western telegraph office.

The C.P.R. water tank and turntable have been overhauled and put in shape for the winter season.

Maywood's transfer headquarters are now at the corner of Eighth street and Rosser. See their advertisement.

The town collector was on the war path on Tuesday, and raised enough money to lift the school note.

J. Murray, assistant superintendent of the Western Division of the C. P. R. spent yesterday in the city.

Ten car loads of wood from High Bluff have arrived for the Court House. Ninety car loads more will follow.

Mr. W. Thornton and bride, who were married in Winnipeg last week, were presented by Mr. Chas. Whitehead of this city with a very handsome walnut bed room set.

A number of young men who attended the Methodist concert last Thursday night feel keenly the action of certain functionaries on that occasion.

There will be a meeting of the Railway Committee to-morrow Friday evening, in the city hall, to receive the report of the railway delegates to Pilot Mound.

Local grain buyers have been notified by the C. P. R. that yesterday's shipments were the last that they would guarantee to ship by the lakes. Empty cars were consequently in great demand.

Owing to the close of navigation the Farmers' Union have stopped buying grain, until shipping arrangements have been completed over the American system of railways. They shipped 26 car loads during the past week.

According to the Ninth Bulletin of the Department of Agriculture, just published, the average yield of wheat in Manitoba is 22.31 bushels per acre, as compared with 23.36 for last year. The comparative quality is 100.05 compared with 102 in 1883. The loss from rain and hail accounts for the lower average yield.

The chairman of the Fire Water and Light Committee has constructed a dam on Assiniboine Avenue for the purpose of forming a kind of reservoir of the water flowing from the springs on 13th street. This water is intended to form a supply for the fire engine during the winter season, when the river is hard to approach.

The Missionary Board of the Manitoba Conference of the Methodist church will hold their annual meeting this afternoon (Thursday 13th) in the Methodist Church in this city.—The anniversary meeting, which will be addressed by several members of the Board, will be held in the evening, at 8 o'clock in the same place. The public are cordially invited.

The court closed here yesterday. Mr. Molesworth and wife went east Tuesday.

Mr. Park, Government Land Inspector, is in the city.

A. Harris Son & Co. received a car load of slings on Saturday.

R. D. Robinson, of Carberry, intends erecting a roller mill at that point next season.

James Bousfield, of Douglass, contemplates setting up a portable grist mill there.

Mr. Tupper, Chief Inspector for the Provincial License Commission, visited the hotels here Tuesday.

The latter part of the report of the proceedings of the court has been unavoidably crowded out.

Rev. Bell, B. D., of Carberry, occupied the pulpit of the Methodist Church here, last Sabbath morning and evening.

The fire engine was out yesterday, filling the water tanks. The supply was taken from the well at the Royal Hotel.

The people of Brandon Hills are indignant over the statement of the Sun, that the children lost there were unfooted at the time. It appears the statement was opposed to the facts.

The old man Holly, who applied to the council last week for aid, has been supplied by sympathetic friends with money enough to take him to Winnipeg. He has friends there who will furnish him with means to reach England.

Some person attempted to enter Cameron & Co.'s store, last Monday night. An iron bar had been made use of and the back window pried up for a small distance. The would be burglar was evidently alarmed as the instrument used was left at the scene. This is, we are informed, the first attempt of the kind that has ever been made in Brandon.

After the business was transacted at the firemen's meeting Tuesday evening, the members indulged in an animated debate as to the destructive powers of fire and water respectively. The decision was given in favor of the former notwithstanding the weighty arguments of Mr. Green, who referred at some length to the extensive water works that existed in Nash's time.

The last train of Montana cattle for the season passed through on Monday for Chicago. This makes a total of 5,400 head of American cattle that have, this season, been transported from Maple Creek to that city. Mr. Belcher, the Company's stock agent accompanied the last consignment to its destination, where he will attend the annual meeting of Stockmen's Association. The transportation facilities have given the best of satisfaction to the ranchers and it is expected that from ten to fifteen thousand head will pass over the line next season.

A very valuable horse belonging to Mr. McCool, of Turtle Mountain, died in Torrance's stable on Tuesday. The owner lives about 60 miles from the city. He started on Monday morning and drove to the lime kiln where he put up for the night. The horse refused to either eat or drink as he did also the next morning. The owner, being anxious however to meet the train drove in to the depot. When the trunk was removed and the horse again headed for the stable he fell and could not be again got to his feet. He was placed on a sleigh and taken to the above stable. Nothing, however, could be done for him and he died shortly after. Over driving is said to have been the cause of his death. His estimated value was \$225.

MARKET REPORT
(Carefully revised each week)

Wheat has not been so plentiful on the street this week as last, owing to the poor condition of the roads. The prices have remained much the same. No. 1 hard (none offered) brings 51 cents. No. 2 hard, 47. No. 1 regular, 47; No. 2 regular, 43; and No. 3 regular, 39. Oats have been rather scarce, and sell at 28 cents. Barley brings from 30 to 35, and potatoes about the same figures. Chop sells for from \$18 to \$22 per ton, according to quality. Little pork has been offered, but sufficient for the local demand. It brings from \$5 to \$5.50 in farmers' wagons. Beef brings from \$7 to \$9.

per cwt., with a downward tendency. Hides are quoted at from 3½ to 4 cents per lb. Chickens sell for 55 cents per pair.

LOCAL ENTERPRISE.

What Alexander Kelly & Co. Are Doing.

A MAIL reporter called at the mills of the above firm on Friday and found things fairly booming. They have now entered the field to compete with eastern millers and on the morning of our visit had just shipped their first car load of flour to Montreal. The shipment is of course an experiment to a certain extent, but with their improved machinery they hope to repeat it with profit to themselves. They are now making some valuable additions to their machinery. Among other improvements, a new separator and seeder from Minneapolis are being put in. This will enable them to purchase all grades of wheat, as they will now be in a position to clean even the dirtiest. The machinery now consists of nine sets of rollers, four purifiers, thirteen flouring rams, four wheat cleaning machines, and a run of stones. In addition to this they have in connection an elevator with a capacity of 30,000 bushels, and an oat meal mill capable of turning out 100 barrels per day. Their flour mill runs day and night, and turns out 150 barrels every twenty four hours.

THAT CHALLENGE.

The Winnipegger Flunks.

The following get-out-of-it-if-I-can acceptance of Mr. McLean's challenge appeared in Tuesday's Times. There is nothing clearer than that Cameron is most anxious to get out of the affair, and for this reason purposely hedged his acceptance by conditions which he hoped would enable him to do so. Sir: W. A. McLean, of Brandon, having challenged me to run him a seventy-five yard race for \$1,000 a side, I wish to say that I am willing to cover any deposit by him for such a match, on the following conditions: The race to take place in a warm climate and on turf. I am willing to allow McLean to name the place, provided it is in a warm climate. If he can beat me it will be worth the trouble of going even to Florida. Let him put up or shut up.

Yours etc.,
H. T. CAMERON.

So soon as the above came under our notice, we called on Mr. McLean, and showed it to him. He deems the acceptance a hoax and says that he does not believe Cameron could make up the stakes. It so happens, however, that Mr. McLean was just getting things in shape to go to a "warmer climate," and if Cameron will but accompany him he will be happy to run him. Mr. McLean left yesterday for Detroit, and does not again intend to return to Brandon as the climate does not agree with him. He said he would call on Cameron when he reached Winnipeg, and see what could be done.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore existing between Sophia Ann Kelly, the undersigned, and P. W. & Kelly, in the Bar of Kelly's, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 17th of July last.

All claims against the said Partnership are to be presented to the undersigned, by whom the same will be settled.

H. L. POWER.
Dated this 8th day of November, 1884.

MAYWOOD'S TRANSFER CO.

HAVING removed their Office to the opposite side of Ross Avenue, beg to inform the public that they are now prepared to do all kinds of

DRAWING

In the City.

Freight & Baggage

Or all kinds carefully handled.

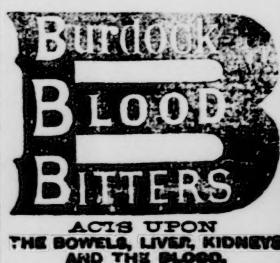
Safes, Pictures, Organs, also Household Furniture moved with care and promptness.

PRICES MODERATE.

OFFICE: COR. 8TH STREET & ROSSER AVE.

All orders left at the Office will receive prompt attention.

A. MAYWOOD & SONS



STEAMSHIP

OFFICE.



FARES
GREATLY
REDUCED

ALLAN DOMINION LINE.

Sailing from QUEBEC every Saturday during Summer, and from PORTLAND during Winter.

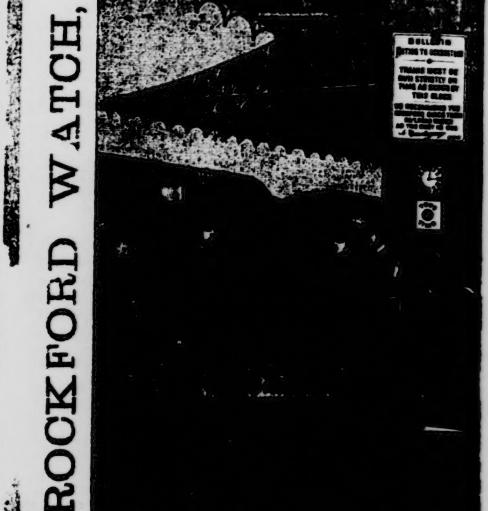
FOR THROUGH TICKETS, Schedules, Berths, Plans, Lists of Stations, &c., to or from Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, or the Continent, or any other information, apply to

JOHN C. TODD & SON,
AGENTS, BRANDON, MANITOBA

P. E. DURST, THE PIONEER JEWELLER,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Gold, Silver & B. Swiss and American Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Electro Plated Ware, Spectacles, Compasses, Telescopes, Etc.



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THE WALL PAPER EMPORIUM!

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

48 Cases Latest Designs in Wall Papers

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. SPECIAL PRICES FOR HOTELS.

Wholesale and Retail.

WM. H. SAUNDERS, 9, MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

Uxbridge Organs.

The Organ Tests of the past year have placed the Uxbridge Organs

Far ahead of all its Competitors.

The Company having secured some of the **VERY BEST WORKMEN** which could be found on the continent, have thus been enabled to combine more improvements than are found in any other organs, and make an instrument

Elegant in design, Durable, and complete in all its parts. The Company's Organs have been awarded Sixty First-Class Prizes.

Their Factory has been running over twelve years, and the past year the greater part of the time until ten o'clock at night, and then not able to fill their orders as fast as they came in.

A Company of long standing has a reputation which protects the customers, and furnishes unquestionable warranty.

For Terms, Prices, or Information, write

Mr. C. CLIFFE, Brandon.
Or to the
UXBRIDGE ORGAN MANUFACTURING CO., UXBRIDGE, ONT.

